

El Paso's Rapid Growth  
Official United States Census  
Population 1910.....35,279  
Population 1900.....15,906  
Population 1890.....10,338

# EL PASO HERALD

El Paso, Texas,  
Monday Evening  
December 26, 1910 - 12 Pages

## LOWDOWN DIES DEAD AT ABILENE

Former El Paso Banker,  
Home From Penitentiary,  
Dies From Joy.

## ONCE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Ft. Worth, Texas, Dec. 26.—Joy at being at home for Christmas resulted in the death of James G. Lowden, formerly president of the American National bank at Abilene, Texas, and at one time vice president of the Lowden National bank at El Paso, Texas. Lowden had been convicted and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary for violation of the banking laws and had just returned from the federal prison at Atlanta on parole. His wife and son, Robert, had called him to dinner, when Lowden, with a smile on his face, fell back on the sofa dead. It was the first dinner the wife had prepared for him in two years. Lowden's partner, Otto Steffen, also died suddenly. Lowden was Republican candidate for governor in 1904.

## RECORD CHRISTMAS REUNION IS HELD

Guy's Twenty-five Year Old  
Wife Serves Dinner to  
32 Children.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26.—The biggest Christmas dinner party on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay was that at the home of John H. Guy, near Delmar, Del. Besides his own 32 children, he had all his grandchildren and great grandchildren around the festive board. It required eight large turkeys to serve them. Guy's young wife of 25 prepared the dinner in up-to-date style and it will be the talk of the eastern shore for years to come. Guy had three wives. The first wife he married in 1855, seven children being born; the second wife was 21 years old when they eloped and caused a sensation. To this union 18 children were born. Miss Leola Crockett, a beautiful girl of 16, became Guy's third wife in his 65th year, nine years ago. To this union seven children have been born, including twins who arrived a few months ago. Guy, who is strong and healthy, says he expects to entertain his family again next Christmas.

## MOB KILLS SLAYER OF SHERIFF HOUPPT

When Chitwood Is Granted  
Change of Venue Arkansas  
Lose Patience.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Oscar Chitwood, charged with having killed sheriff Houppt at Hot Springs, Ark., last August, was taken from the county jail at Hot Springs early this morning and shot to death, according to a telephone message from there. Chitwood was being spirited from the county jail to the police station when he was shot by a mob. He was recently granted a change of venue and was to have been taken to Benton, Ark., today. Members of the mob were handkerchiefs over their faces. The shooting took place in an enclosure between the jail and courthouse, which was built for the execution of another prisoner last September. Three men did the shooting while others of the mob waited outside the enclosure. Chitwood was handcuffed at the time.

## DID JUST LIKE THE EL PASO LONE BANDIT

Kansas City Train Robber  
Gets \$300 In Quick  
Holdup.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 26.—The police so far are absolutely without a clue to the identity of the cool young man, neatly dressed and obdurate, who last night took possession of a Missouri Pacific passenger train from Leavenworth to Kansas City, Kan., robbed the passengers and escaped. It is believed he obtained about \$300 and the watches from passengers. The bandit dropped off the train in the suburbs of Kansas City, Kan., and all trace of him was lost. Captain H. J. Newbold, who resisted the robber and was shot and slightly wounded by him, returned to Fort Leavenworth today. The bandit's bullet ploughed his scalp.

## MISTLETOE BERRIES FATAL TO CHILDREN

Three Die Within 24 Hours  
After Eating Quantity  
of Berries.

Blytheville, Ark., Dec. 26.—Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Griffin are dead at the home near Luxora as a result of eating berries on mistletoe. The children were sent to the woods for decorations to make the Griffin home cheerful during the holiday season, and on the way back swallowed quantities of the transigent little berries. All died within 24 hours.

## BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED BY ARABIANS

Bushipe, Persia, Dec. 26.—A landing force from the British cruiser Hymettus had a serious brush with Arabians gun runners on the southern coast of Persia today. Fourteen British were killed or wounded. The Arabs lost 40.

## IRON PLANT IS WRECKED BY BOMB

Another Dynamite Explosion  
In Los Angeles In  
Non-Union Concern.

## POLICE HAVE NO CLUE TO CRIME

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26.—The Llewellyn iron works were partially wrecked by an explosion, presumably of dynamite, yesterday. The force of the explosion tore out the front of the building, smashed windows for more than a block distant and awakened men in residence districts more than two miles away. The night watchman was slightly injured. Who placed the supposed charge of dynamite is unknown, but it is believed to be the outcome of general labor troubles in Los Angeles, in which the Llewellyn company has been prominently involved. The front of the main building, a three-story frame, for a distance of probably 75 feet, was shot to pieces and its contents of furniture and of paraphernalia are piled together in apparent ruin. The big machinery of the building is apparently undamaged. "I saw a flash and heard a report like the crack of a whip," said policeman Cahill, "and then the front of the building seemed to crumble and the air seemed full of debris. I called out, 'Is there anyone in the building?' and hearing a cry of help from Asbury, found and dragged him from under the ruins and to the street. The Llewellyn has long been prominent in the fight against the recognition of union labor in this city and is one of the concerns involved in the existing metal workers' strike which went into effect on June 1 of this year. The strike has been characterized by great bitterness on both sides. The strike was called originally for the purpose of enforcing a demand for an 8-hour day for all the metal workers and a uniform wage of 50 cents per hour. The officials of the Llewellyn company are of the opinion that the effort to destroy their plant is the outgrowth of their differences with and attitude toward labor and the police are working on this theory. John Llewellyn, secretary of the company, said: "There is no doubt in my mind that this effort to destroy our property is due to the fact that we are standing on our rights to run our business in our own way. I do not, however, wish to be understood as intimating that the men who were working here in Los Angeles and went out in the metal workers' strike are responsible for it. I do not think they have had anything to do with it. I believe it is the work of men who do not belong here, who for their own malefic ends are willing to commit any kind of crime." Fred C. Wheeler, president of the Los Angeles Central Labor council, said: "The fact that the Llewellyn iron works is in warfare with dynamite measures is all that our enemies need to endeavor to lay this outrage at our door. Every true friend of the cause of labor knows that violence injures our cause more than those against whom it may be directed. To those who would seek to fasten crime on us any responsibility for such a crime as the Los Angeles labor council are able to make answer by denying anyone to point out any time in our 26 years of existence when we have ever advocated other than reasonable measures for the accomplishment of our just ends." In view of the Los Angeles Times' denigrating outrage in October last in which 21 men were killed, Sunday's explosion has created widespread interest.

## CHRISTMAS TREE GIVEN ON TRAIN

Soldiers From Philippines  
Have Good Time, Though  
On Railroad.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 26.—Two hundred of Uncle Sam's regulars recently discharged from service in the Philippines and en route from San Francisco to Chicago, yesterday had a Christmas tree on board a train. The tree was procured during a stop in the mountains and the soldier boys rummaged their kits for bright colored ribbons and bangles for decorations. On the top branch flamed a big five-pointed star, fashioned, it was whispered, out of a red flannel undershirt. Souvenirs of the stay in the islands were brought forth and the "bunkies" swapped their cherished possessions.

## NEIGHBORS FIND FIVE WOMEN DEAD

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26.—Five women were found dead in bed Christmas day in this city by other occupants of houses where they lived. Death in each instance was due to heart disease. Mrs. Grace Laley, wife of "Philadelphia Jack" Laley, the former well known pugilist, was found dead in her room by a member of the Salvation Army, who called to give her a present. Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell, 65 years old, was found dead by her daughter under almost exactly identical circumstances. Her husband was found dead last Christmas.

## CAR CRUSHES WOMAN TO DEATH

Husband Stood Near, but  
Could Not Prevent the  
Accident.

## HAD BEEN TO GIVE GREETING TO PARENTS

Crushed to death by a street car as she was returning to her home in El Paso from that of her parents in the smelter settlement, was the late Christmas eve of Tiburcia Romero, 21 years of age. She was accompanied by her husband, Gregorio Romero, and a relative, Ronquillo Romero, who did not know of the accident until after the car had passed. Her body, after being viewed by J. H. Ware, justice of the peace and coroner of precinct No. 8, at the smelter, was brought to El Paso and prepared for burial. Interment was made Monday morning at the smelter. The accident occurred almost directly in front of the small store conducted by D. Salas, which fronts on the county road and the street car line. Car No. 48 in charge of conductor Haslan and motorman McWilliams, struck the woman, and it is thought that McWilliams is the only eye-witness to the affair. The car, the last into El Paso for the night, left the cement plant at 11:52 with no passengers. Near the little store McWilliams saw some one waving for him to stop, he states, and immediately applied the brakes. Dashed Before Car. Then, according to information relative to the accident as reported at electric railway headquarters, McWilliams took place between the federal troops and revolutionists at Mulato on Wednesday, in which the latter were victorious. The fighting started at 10:30 a. m. and lasted until 1 p. m. The loss on the revolutionists' side was one killed, none wounded. The federal troops retreated leaving their dead on the battlefield, except one lieutenant whom they carried away; they also took three wounded. While the background had been only partially cleared, when the officials left, seven dead and two wounded had been found. There were probably other soldiers killed. Each side had about 200 men. One stray bullet passed through a child's leg on the Texas side of the river, and the United States officials who were watching the fight from Texas soil. The entire population of Mulato, when the battle took place, fled to the American side.

## INSURRECTOS FRIGHTEN JUAREZ

Men Appear in Hills West  
of Union Station—Troops  
Out to Meet Them.

MONEY BROUGHT  
TO EL PASO BANKS

Juarez got another revolutionary scare Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock. Several people reported seeing a band of insurrectos in the foothills northwest of town, almost directly opposite the union station, and rurales were hurried out to chase them. Customs guards and employees of the union station say they saw the armed men approaching Juarez and saw them turn to the west and ride into the mountains. A Herald man on the tower of the Herald building saw the rurales riding into the hills a few minutes later, in the direction in which the insurrectos are said to have disappeared. The report soon brought many people to the tops of the taller buildings in the city and many declared they could see the insurrectos behind the hills. Shortly after 2 o'clock Col. Tamborel and 80 soldiers left the Juarez barracks to meet the insurrectos. Chief of police Ponce and a force of police also accompanied the troops to act as scouts. A Herald reporter accompanied the troops. BRINGING MONEY TO EL PASO. At 2:30 a big automobile, carrying guards, stopped in front of the First National bank of El Paso, and the men began unloading sacks of gold and silver money. The money belonged to one of the banks in Juarez, and it was estimated by those who saw the car that it must have carried not less than \$40,000. At 2:45 roofs of tall El Paso buildings were covered with spectators. At 2:45 chief of police Antonio Ponce de Leon returned from the front and declared to a Herald man that it was only a lot of wood choppers with burros in the mountains. He had not met the troops but said he had scouted the entire region. The troops have not returned.

## MULTO FIGHT PROVES TO BE HOT

American Officials Witness  
the Fighting and Inspect  
the Battlefield.

## MEXICAN TROOPS LOOT RANCH HOUSE

Marfa, Texas, Dec. 26.—Reports from eyewitnesses of the two fights that recently took place across the border south of here have been received, and they show that there was some rather hot fighting. United States deputy customs collectors Luke Dowle and Weisger, mounted inspectors Grigsby, Howard and Stitt, and deputy M. Warren have just returned from the river, where they witnessed the battle between the federal troops and revolutionists at Mulato on Wednesday, in which the latter were victorious. The fighting started at 10:30 a. m. and lasted until 1 p. m. The loss on the revolutionists' side was one killed, none wounded. The federal troops retreated leaving their dead on the battlefield, except one lieutenant whom they carried away; they also took three wounded. While the background had been only partially cleared, when the officials left, seven dead and two wounded had been found. There were probably other soldiers killed. Each side had about 200 men. One stray bullet passed through a child's leg on the Texas side of the river, and the United States officials who were watching the fight from Texas soil. The entire population of Mulato, when the battle took place, fled to the American side.

## THE BATTLE NEAR OJINAGA

An eyewitness to the battle fought near Ojinaga on the 15th, when the horses of the federales fled to the Texas side, sends the first news of that fight. He writes: On the night of the 15th, just after dark, about 14 miles up the Rio Grande and a half-mile out, an engagement took place between the federal troops and the revolutionists, in which one soldier was killed, and none were wounded on either side. One horse of the troops was shot in the shoulder. The horses of the federales were killed 20 of which and six mules being captured on the American side by the mounted inspectors, also saddles, swords and other paraphernalia. After being held a few days for instructions, all were turned over to their owners.

## Many in the Fight

In the battle there were 175 soldiers, also gendarmes and citizens, totaling 200 or more, armed with Mauser rifles and swords and one rapid fire machine gun, with a capacity of 250 shots to the minute and carrying the Mauser bullet.

## The federal troops are well armed

with modern guns and are well equipped. On the revolutionists' side were only 50 men. They had been sent out from San Juan, the point at which the insurrectos were camped, to cut the telegraph wires and to capture any of the soldiers who were sent to make repairs.

## Immediately on receiving information

that the revolutionists were in that section, the soldiers started from Ojinaga, leaving about 2:30 in the afternoon; they marched four abreast to the front of attack. While the revolutionists were not expecting an attack, they were notified in time to throw their small squad into an advantageous position, and opened fire on the advance guard at short range. Eight had been placed in a ravine, while their comrades occupied the hillside just behind them to the side. The horses stampeded when the soldiers dismounted.

## A Short Battle

The fighting lasted about 15 minutes, during which time the revolutionists fired about 400 rounds and the soldiers about 500, at which time the insurrectos retreated up the canyon, their ammunition having been used up. They returned to Ojinaga and the insurrectos joined their companions at San Juan, marching east towards San Carlos. It is reported they will be reinforced there by 300 men from San Carlos country, and that if not attacked themselves probably they will later attack the federal troops in Ojinaga.

## Soldiers Lost Ranch

The battle took place on a ranch owned by C. Banegas, and later the federal troops raided the house and premises, taking chickens, pigs, horses, etc.; also they broke up the furniture, confiscated the clothing of the family and taken from the family trunks.

## EVEN AIR RIFLES ARE HELD UP IN MAILS

Toy Guns Consigned to Merchants in  
Mexico Are Classified as Contraband

Several large shipments of air rifles from a St. Louis manufacturing firm, consigned to various points in Mexico, have been held up at the border and declared contraband, according to a report reaching San Antonio, says the Express. It was not stated at just what border points the rifles were held up. It is said the rifles are nothing but toys, and were purchased by Mexican dealers for the Christmas trade.

## The St. Louis firm is at a loss to

explain the act of the Mexican government officials, and cannot figure out how the several thousand toy guns could in any way aid the revolutionists, even if they were to be used by them. In all probability the matter will be taken up with the Mexican consul in St. Louis and with the United States government representatives at the border in an effort to procure the admittance of the air guns.

## LEGION CAN LEADS THE REBELS

Maderistas Are Joined by  
Magonistas From the  
States.

## THREATEN JUAREZ AT EARLY DATE

Nine bridges are burned on the Mexican North Western railway only 75 miles below Ciudad Juarez, where a large body of insurrectos are mobilizing. This news was brought here Saturday night by two railway men who were impressed along with the engine and coach which was captured from Thursday's passenger train. The most important feature of the news is that the bands in operation directly at the south of Juarez seem to be made up of the followers of E. Flores Magon, leader of the radical section of the anti-government faction, the headquarters of which are at Los Angeles, and the "Regeneration," the party organ. This indicates that there is no dissension in the anti-Diaz movement, and that those known as "Magonistas" are rallying to the aid of the followers of Francisco Madero, or the "Maderistas," who were the direct cause of the trouble west of Chihuahua. Recruits From United States. It appears that the small army south of Juarez is made up largely of Mexican-Americans, with the few ranchers in the vicinity as companions. Recent activities on the border near El Paso indicate that the influx of Mexicans from the United States has begun in earnest, in spite of efforts of United States and Mexican border officials. These men have entered the fray with a little more venom than have their brothers of the south, but no petty acts of violence have been reported. The railway bridges were burned, they say, because of a report that troops were starting from Juarez to attack them. They were not prepared for a fight at that time. The damage had been done, both to the railroad and to the insurrectos who have lost means of quick transit near Juarez, as well as the federales. After Capturing the Train. While it is improbable that the insurrectos would tell the captive railway men any of their secret plans, yet Mexican, gleaned much of the general condition by talking with his fellow countrymen. Briefly, what occurred was this: At the point of revolvers, engineer Geo. Cobler and fireman Eduardo Mendonza ran the stolen engine and one passenger coach away from the rounded train with its 100 passengers. That occurred Thursday at Sapelo, 25 miles below Juarez. The band was composed of 25 men, say the railroaders. On the way down four bridges were burned and one blown up with dynamite, all this side of Guzman. The band seemed to expect more men at Guzman, but there only two men were found. They reported that the expected reinforcements had not arrived. Took Horses at Guzman. That night was spent at Guzman. The railway men were fed at a Chinese restaurant, and housed by order of the insurrectos at the home of Cruz Gonzales, a wealthy ranchman. The band also took 50 horses belonging to Gonzales, but it is not known whether they were stolen or purchased. In the early morning the short train proceeded south again. At Sabinal they met 25 mounted men, all fully armed. The night was spent there, and in the morning the short train returned to Ojinaga. On the way four more bridges were burned, and when arrival was made at Guzman there were five destroyed bridges to the north, and four to the south, leaving the engine, which he describes as "the most important of this is more or less of a puzzle. It is supposed that the insurrectos hold fear of an attack from Juarez, and also from Casas Grandes, and that they were to mobilize at Guzman for defense. Insurrectos All Politic. The impressed railway men say what nearly all have said who come in contact with the insurrectos; that they are politic and not rough. Both engineer and fireman say they received the best of treatment, except in the necessary thing which occurred late Friday afternoon. Then the insurrectos thanked the railroaders for their help, apparently forgetting the sarcasm of the remark, since the men were impressed, and told them that it would be best to proceed at once to Juarez, as their services no longer were needed. Departing from Guzman about 3 o'clock and with the assistance of the section men along the line, Cobler and Mendonza took a handcar and started north. At the 35 kilometer post they met a train which was bearing George Rutledge, superintendent of the division, and E. P. Marshall, superintendent of bridge and building. The officials had started early Saturday morning to make a preliminary examination of the demolished right-of-way with view of repairing it. It was hoped that the superintendent would meet some insurrectionary leader and so glean an idea as to what the railroad was to expect. But nobody was seen until the hand car came in sight. With the unwilling runaway the special train returned to El Juarez, arriving at 5:30 p. m. A Magon Leader. A discovery which bears out the idea that the men directly at the south

## SO SUBJECTS THE LOS CREELES RANCH

Mexican Colonel Reported  
Killed In Battle of Mulato  
on Texas Border.

## INSURGENTS TAKE A RAPID FIRE GUN

Marfa, Tex., Dec. 26.—Reliable information just received from La Jitas states that the insurrection is growing hot in Mexico near that point; that San Carlos, a town 15 miles from La Jitas, Tex., is in the hands of the insurrectos; that they have captured 300 saddle horses and 100 head of beef cattle, and that a report is in circulation that the insurrectos will concentrate near Ojinaga and will next capture that town. In the battle of Mulato, which was witnessed by a number of United States officers, there were eight killed and five wounded. One child was shot on this side of the Rio Grande from flying bullets. The federales retreated in a hasty quick time back to Ojinaga and will remain there. Pulo, just opposite from Mulato in the United States is the place of refuge at present from the infected district in Mexico. Creele's Ranch Looted. Marfa, Texas, Dec. 26.—A report regarded as authentic was received here Sunday to the effect that Mexican insurrectos looted the store and ranch near San Carlos belonging to Enrique Creele, known as Los Angeles Hacienda, taking 250 saddle horses and 150 cattle. They also took the town of San Carlos. It is reported. The jefe politico of this city are "Magonistas" is that the band which kidnapped the railroad men are commanded by Praxedes Guerrero, a prominent leader of the party of Magon, an exile from Mexico, who has made his home for a long time at Los Angeles, Cal. The railroad men say that the members of Guerrero's command come from all parts of the United States, and that many are known in El Paso. They have mechanics and business men of all kinds and have no ignorant workmen among them. Threaten Juarez. They told me they expected to join 700 who are coming from Ojinaga, and then to march on Juarez within two or three days," said fireman Mendonza. I only saw about 40 men, however. He said that there are 300 in the hills near Juarez, and in all that there are 1000. They also said that they expected 2000 rifles. Plenty Ammunition. "They told me," said engineer Cobler, "that they had 50,000 rounds of ammunition. I asked them 'where' and they told me it was hid. I think there must be between 300 and 400 of them on the line. It appeared as if they were a true force. They were at Casas Grandes, and that they wanted to get there first to defend the town instead of having to attack it. I can see no other reason for it all. No, there were no troops at Casas Grandes. I was there Thursday and there were only three rurales. Those fellows certainly treated us fine and dandy."

## THIS MAN LOST FIFTY HORSES TO INSURRECTOS

Cruz C. Gonzales, of Guzman, Chihuahua, Mexico, is in the city, accompanied by his wife. He reports that from whom 50 horses were taken by the insurrectos several days ago, after they captured the North Western train below Juarez.

## SAYS A MEXICAN TROOPS POOREST HE EVER SAW

A comprehensive picture of the condition west of the city of Chihuahua is rendered by a traveler who arrived Monday morning in El Paso. The visitor, a civil engineer, who, as usual with those having interests in Mexico, does not wish his name published, arrived in the city of Chihuahua Sunday after making a railroad, horseback and wagon trip from Madera, departing on the journey early Friday morning. In the belief of the engineer, who saw much service in the Spanish-American war and in South America, the 2000 men of the insurrectos can defend Mal Paso against 5000 federal soldiers, which he describes as "the poorest troops I ever saw, even in South America." He says that the battle at Mal Paso was "sad," as the federales, disarmed, and marched into the pass in solid formation, and that they were shot down like sheep. "Some of the soldiers did not know how to load their rifles," he declares. Navarro's Command Small. What the traveler saw on his trip is this: He departed from Madera on one of the company trains, which are running irregularly by permission of the insurrectos, as far as La Junta. By horse he proceeded along the right-of-way, which is torn up at a point west of Mal Paso. At Pedernales he saw Navarro's command, which he considers to be of about 300 men. He says that Navarro is not killed but is strictly on the defensive, sending large detachments of men for meat and water, and in constant skirmish with the insur-

## MORE TROOPS FROM SOUTH AT ONCE

Attempt Is Being Made to  
Repair Burned Bridges  
South on North Western.

## BUSINESS SOUTH INTERFERED WITH

Many Men In States Who  
Cannot Get Back to Their  
Work or Business.

A troop train of 600 infantry is expected to arrive soon in Ciudad Juarez over the National railways. In addition to this, there was no development Monday in the condition at Ciudad Juarez. No news has been received from the Mexico North Western line, as all communication with points south are cut. A work train with bridge building material and equipment and a crew of men departed Monday morning in charge of superintendent George Rutledge of the North Western. Mr. Rutledge will begin to rebuild the nine bridges destroyed by the insurrectos unless prevented by force. He expects to meet one of the leaders in charge south of Juarez and come to some understanding between them and the railroad company. Before departure Mr. Rutledge stated that it would require at least 10 days to repair the damage done.

## Business Interfered With

Burning of the bridges has caused havoc in the progress of corporate and private operation on the line. Many employees at the operations at Pearson and among the mines in the district came to the United States for Christmas but now are unable to return to their work.

## There have been many pathetic stories

of the affair. An American woman appeared in Juarez Saturday, wild with fear for the welfare of her children who had remained in the south. She even attempted to secure overland transportation, but the cost and hardship of the journey was too much.

## Juarez appeared as usual Sunday,

although the patronage of the gambling games and bull fight was not up to par. Some of the merchants complained of a "worst Sunday," while others declared that nothing was asked. The town is being guarded at night as since the outbreak of trouble near the city, and watchmen still adorn the tower of the old mission, the municipal water tank, and the roofs of buildings. The police force are on constant and general watch during the night, and the detail of civilian police continue service.

## REBELS DEFEATED CLOSE TO PARRAL

Cusiuhirachic Is Reported  
Captured—Navarro's  
Hard Straits.

Says the Chihuahua Enterprise: It was learned from Parral that a body of rebels under Guillermo Baca, numbering a hundred or more, were retreating before the federales, who were following them up. Telegraph communication has been resumed with Ojinaga. There were about 150 rebels operating in that vicinity, and it is reported they were defeated by Col. Dorantes.

## Teke Cusiuhirachic

News was received Wednesday that a small force of rebels entered Cusiuhirachic and took possession of it. (Continued on Page Eight.)

## DEAD UNBURIED

At Mal Paso the traveler says that many of the dead of the federales are still unburied on the ground, and that the sight and odor is disgusting. The insurrectos told him that they permitted a detachment of soldiers to remove the wounded after the battle, but that the dead were left lying where they fell. At Bustillos, to which point the government is running trains, the traveler saw about 600 federal soldiers. He also met a detachment of 208 cavalrymen in four troops going out into the country, and later another detachment with pack animals. They were going to Bustillos, which appears to be the point for mobilization of the federales. The traveler says that 500 infantry departed Friday from the city of Chihuahua.

## To Trap Federales

In the belief of the explorer the insurrectos will wait until an army of federales is at the mouth of Mal Paso, and then allow them to enter, while the rebels retreat, so drawing them into the country. Then by means of the Juarez division of the Mexico North Western railway, the insurrectos will hurry north and attack the border town while the federal army is chasing a ghost in the south.